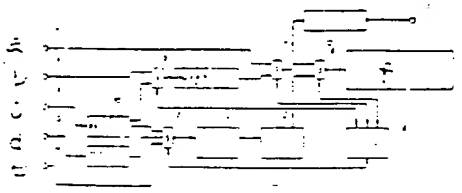
HIGH-DEFINITION TELEVISION RECEIVER

4-91584 (A) (43) 25.3.1992 (19) JP
Appl. No. 2-209982 (22) 7.8.1990
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (72) TAKESHI ORITA
Int. Cl⁵. H04N7.01

RPOSE: To output high-definition television signals after converting the signals into NTSC signals by providing a scanning line number converting section which converts MUSE signals into the NTSC signals.

NSTITUTION: BS-IF signals inputted through an input termina. F are inputted to a selector 9 through an input terminal E after the signals are converted into MUSE signals by means of a BS tuner section 10. The MUSE signals are returned to high-definition television signals by means of a MUSE decoder 1 and outputted to a selector 7. High-definition television signals from the outside are inputted to the selector 7 through an input terminal A and either one of the high-definition television signals is selected by means of a control signal from a control section 4 and outputted to a scanning line number converting section 12. The high-definition television signals are converted into NTSC signals having a different aspect ratio and scanning line number and can be connected to external equipment through an output terminal 1.



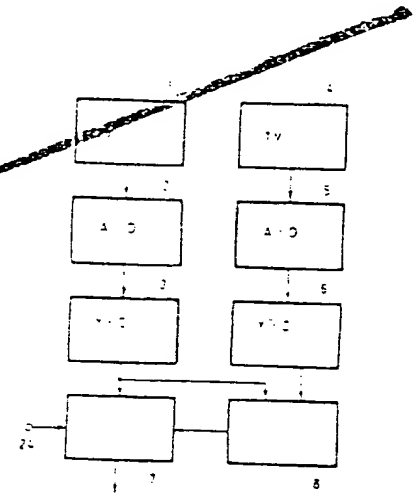
1. high-definition television signal, 2. MUSE signal, 5. BS-F signal, 6. U.V.-RF signal, 8. NTSC signal, 11. U.V. tuner section, 12. up converter section, 13. aspect converting section, 14. display for high-definition television

PICTURE TRANSMITTING DEVICE

4-91585 (A) (43) 25.3.1992 (19) JP
Appl. No. 2-209718 (22) 6.8.1990
NEC CORP (72) NAOYA HAYASHI
Int. Cl⁵. H04N7.13

RPOSE: To reduce the quantity of data to be transmitted by adding blur to unnecessary picture data before compression.

NSTITUTION: The Y signal of the picture taken with a TV camera 1 is sent to a back ground extracting section 5 through an A D-converting section 2 and Y/C separating section 3 and Y, C_R, and C_B signals are supplied to a blur adding section 7. On the other hand, the Y signal of the picture taken with another TV camera 4 which takes images from a different visual point is supplied to the section 6 through an A D converting section and Y/C separating section 6. The section 6 measures the distance between the camera 1 and an object from the two pictures by performing a stereo picture process. After the calculation, the section 6 outputs the position of the background section to the blur adding section 7 by regarding the pictures other than that of the object within a fixed distance as a background. The section 7 selectively adds blur to the background section only when a control signal indicating the addition of blur to the background is added to a terminal 24.



DEVICE FOR MAKING ORTHOGONAL TRANSFORMATION

4-91586 (A) (43) 25.3.1992 (19) JP
Appl. No. 2-208604 (22) 6.8.1990
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (72) SHINYA SUMINO(1)
Int. Cl⁵. H04N7/133,G06F15 66,H03M7.30,H04N1.41,H04N11 04

RPOSE: To reduce the number of bit inverting times between "1" and "0" near "0" so as to reduce the occurrence of wrong transmission by expressing the output signal of an orthogonal transformer by a positive and negative codes and absolute value and input signal of the orthogonal transformer by a positive and negative codes and absolute value.

STITUTION: An input signal 1 is coded to an absolute value by means of an absolute value encoder 6 after the signal 1 is orthogonally transformed by means of an orthogonal transformer 2. Accordingly, a signal 3 becomes the complement of "2" and another signal 7 is expressed by a positive and negative codes and absolute value. The signal 7 processed by this device for making orthogonal transformation is encoded to a encoded signal 9 by means of an encoder 8. An input signal 30 is decoded by means of a decoder 31 corresponding to the encoder 8. Accordingly, a decoded signal 32 is expressed by an absolute value. When the decoded signal 32 is converted into a complement by means of a complement encoder 33 and orthogonally transformed by means